our vote. We, of course, don't really know just what the opposition has polled, but on information that is good authority we give them not more than 80,000 votes. Samuel Untermyer issued the following statement at his office last night:

If Supt. Kelsey is correctly quoted as having said that the result in the New York Life election is overwhelmingly in favor of the adminisration ticket, he must have taken a look into the sealed ballots, which are not supposed to be yet opened, amounting to about 200,000. We made certain objections to Supt. Kelsey against certain of the inspectors of election more will be said on that subject later on.

who were selected. It may be that something From all the information we can gather, the vote in both companies is going to be exceedingly close. We believe that when the ballots are counted and the fraudulent, defective and duplicated ballots thrown out, the policyholders will win by a safe majority in oth companies.

The manner in which the elections have been conducted on behalf of the administrations is well illustrated by the troop of agents and others in the employ of the company that marched to the polls in the New York Life office to-day and refused to answer question after question as to whether the company had paid the expenses of collecting these proxies, whether they inserted the policy numbers in the proxies before they were sent out, and whether the work of collecting these proxies had been done by the agents and employees of the company, with the offices, stationery and time of its employees.

It was a lively scene in the basement of the New York Life building, at the Lafayette street end, yesterday from 10 o'clock in the morning until the polls closed at 4 o'clock. State Superintendent of Insurance Otto Kelsey was in charge with the five inspectors of election that he had named. Samuel Untermyer was there to represent the International Policyholders' committee, while Lawyers William Nelson Cronwell and James H. McIntosh looked after the interests of the administra-

President Alexander E. Orr, Vice-Presi dents Darwin P. Kingsley and Edmund Randolph, Secretary John C. McCall and other officers of the company showed up at different times to vote proxies. The administration proxy committee, consisting of Rollin P. Hazard, Alvah B. Johnson and Horace H. Lurton entered the polling place at 11 o'clock in the morning and voted 89,000 proxies in one batch. proxies were in huge waste paper baskets and the space of the room was severely taxed to permit of these being placed there Alton B. Parker arrived early in the after

moon and voted eight proxies for the policyholders' ticket. Richard Olney, Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy and Harlow N. Higinbotham, the proxy committee of the policyholders, voted 4,000 proxies shortly before noon. John B. Claffin voted thirteen proxies and presented twenty ballots for the administration ticket.

Mr. Untermyer questioned all proxy tenderers closely, especially the company agents who showed up with them. Nearly all refused to tell the policyholders' lawyer whether the company had paid for the printing, whether the policy numbers had been placed on them before being sent to the policyholder for his signature and other similar questions. Mr. Untermyer and Mr. Cromwell had numerous tiffs. Ex-Gov. Carroll S. Page of Vermont came in during the afternoon and voted one proxy. Former Comptroller of the Treasury James H. Eckels showed up soon after and voted 1,438 proxies. Mr. Eckels is a trustee of the New York Life.

He couldn't say whether the company had paid for the printing and clerical work necessary to get the proxies sent out. Police Commissioner James H. Duirke of Cincinnati showed up with 1,072 proxies. He didn't know much about how the proxies were got out and paid for, but he did know that he paid his own railroad fare to bring the proxies here and didn't know who was going to reimburse him.

quiet one. President Charles A, Peabody was the first to enter when the polls opened and he voted 159 proxies. Cornelius Vanderderbilt followed and voted more proxies for the administration ticket. So did Frederick Cromwell, John W. Auchincloss and Augustus D. Juilliard. Louis Marshall, who represented the international policyholders' committee, protested against many of these proxies, but all were allowed to go in for the present. James McKeen, the Mutual's general counsel, led the proxy committee in and voted the big batch, the number of which is disputed. At 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon President Peabody and others voted the ballots that had been sent to the offices of the company.

No trouble occurred at the office of the Mutual Reserve Company, where a perfunctory election was held. There was no opposition to the administration ticket here, but certain policyholders had been grumbling lately about the criminal charges against the officers, and it was thought that there might be a demonstration of

It developed yesterday that George Burnham, Jr., general counsel and vicepresident of the company, had been withdrawn from the administration ticket. He is in the Tombs under sentence for grand larceny in making away with funds of the company. In place of Burnham there was substituted on the ticket the name of Alva Collins, of Brooklyn According to the insurance law there are only two reasons for disqualifying a candidate who has been selected and whose name has been filed at the proper time with the State authorities as a candidate. This is through death or incapacity. It was alleged that Burnham was incapacitated. Frederick A. Burnham, president of the company, and George D. Eldridge, vice-president, were both reelected trustees. They are soon to be tried for the same offence for which George Burn-

ham, Jr., was convicted. A total of 1,500 votes by proxies was polled in the Mutual Reserve and seventeen policyholders showed up and voted in person. John J. Lordan, who is the counsel an association among the policyhold-of this company, said last night it he was going to start at once teedings which will have a great effect on the management and on this election in the Mutual Reserve. Mr. Lordan re-fused to tell just what he was going to do, but it was said on good authority that he will seek to have the election declared in-

valid.

The election in the Equitable Life will be held to-day. The schedule made by the State authorities put this election a day later than the others. There will be no excitement at the Equitable, as there is no sition to the administration ticket, y thousand proxies have been secured and these will serve to elect the ticket

MOLLY REARDON HELD.

Manistrate Walsh Decides That She Must Be Tried for Excise Law Violation.

Mary E. Reardon, known as Molly Reardon, proprietor of the Hotel Garrick, in West ond street, was held by Magistrate Walsh in the West Side court yesterday in \$500 bail for trial on the charge of violating was sold after hours on Sunday, December

3. She was discharged by Magistrate
Baker on last Thursday on the charge of
maintaining a disorderly house. Her manager was held for trial. District Attorney
Jerome ordered that a new complaint of
violation of the excise law be made against
her. Magistrate Walsh decided that a good
case had been made. William B. Gottlieb
went on her bond. the excise law in being present when liquor



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GRAND JURY AFTER N. Y. LIFE.

PRETENDED SALE OF STOCKS UN-DER INVESTIGATION.

Inquiry to Last Several Days and Indictments for Third Degree Forgery May Result -- Treasurer Randolph and Bookkeeper Who Gave Note Examined.

The Grand Jury took up yesterday the investigation of the management of the New York Life Insurance Company and devoted the whole day, morning and afternoon, to hearing the testimony of two witnesses. Edmund B. Randolph, treasurer of the company, and M. M. Mattison, a bookkeeper in the treasurer's department. District Attorney Jerome examined the

The investigation will probably go over into next week. A number of the employees of the New York Life and stacks of books of the company have been subposnaed. George W. Perkins has not been subposnaed, but if he is wanted he will be notified. Judge Andy Hamilton may be a witness. All the transactions that were brought laid before the Grand Jury. In addition the investigation of the affairs of the company, which has been going on quietly under the direction of Assistant District Attorney Kresel for some time, brought to light certain things with which the Grand

Jury will be acquainted. It was said yesterday that in respect to certain things that had been discovered indictments might be expected. On what particular transactions indictn be based could not be learned, but it was said that if indictments were filed they would probably be for forgery in the third degree, as it was not expected that any indictments for larceny would be filed. Yesterday's investigation covered the

stock dealings between the New York Life and the New York Security and Trust Company, a subsidiary, after the Prussian Govment had barred the company from doing business because it invested in stocks. It was in 1897 that the Prussian Government shut out the New York Life, but two years later it informed the company that if it got rid of its stock holding, and its report to the State Superintendent of Insurance should show that to be the fac:, the company could do business again.

The company agreed to the proposition. It had valuable blocks of stock which it could not dump on the market except at a loss. The stock was sent to the New York Security and Trust Company, and on the books of the New York Life it was entered as son of Philadelphia for \$108,000 for part a sale. As a matter of fact, according to of what was brought out at the Armstrong investigation, the New York Security company got Mattison and a negro employed by the New York Life to give notes for the supposed purchase of the stock, which amounted to \$3,250,000, and the security company held the stock as collateral. On the books of the security company the stock was down as a loan, and on the books of the New York Life it was down as a sale. Later the security company sold a block of the stock at a profit and the rest

f it was sold at a loss.

A witness who will be examined to-day in regard to this transaction is Alexander Webb, Jr., who was secretary of the trust company. The examination of Mr. Randolph and Mattison will also be continued

-day. Another transaction that Mr. Jerome will Another transaction that Mr. Jerome will go into concerns the \$1,000,000 Mr. Perkins borrowed from the New York Life, with which he bought \$1,000,000 worth of bonds of the Mexican Central Railroad. The profits were \$40,000, which he explained he turned over to the Nylic, the organization of company after paying help agents of the company, after paying back the \$1,000,000 to the company. Mr. Perkins said at the time of the Armstrong investi-gation that he considered the \$1,000,000 a

gation that he considered the \$1,000,000 a loan to the Nylic.

It is expected also that the Grand Jury will make an extended investigation of the Nylic's relationship with the company.

The transfer of \$800,000 worth of International Megcantile Marine bonds to J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., which were later transferred back to the New York Life, after a small sum had been deducted for interest, will also be taken up by the Grand interest, will also be taken up by the Grand Jury. It is the contention that the bonds simply transferred by the New York Life so that they wouldn't appear on a com-pany's report to the Superintendent of Insurance.

BLAME CAR FAMINE ON ROADS.

SUFFERERS DECLARE IT IS A RE-VENGEFUL CONSPIRACY.

Independent Grain Buyers Tell of Favoritism to Line Elevators-U. S. Steel Offers Cars to Break Coal Famine -Effect of Car Shortage on Wheat

VALLEY CITY, N. D., Dec 18.-North Dakota independent grain buyers to the number of 200 were in session here to-day. The railroads, they declare, have entered into a conspiracy to drive out the independent grain dealers and to defeat the delivery of coal in the Northwest as punishment for the movement inaugurated for a reduction of rates.

The independent elevator men declare that the railroads send them cars of 22,000 pounds capacity while they send the line elevators cars of 60,000 pounds capacity and that the line elevators are able to ship five cars to the independents' one car.

The farmers' elevators, they declare, pay more for storage, higher rates for freight and receive less for their grain than

the line elevators. The shortage of fuel is regarded as a conspiracy to drive the people into supporting legislation pending, but it is having the opposite effect. The people are aroused, and the most stringent railroad legislation ever enacted will be placed on the statute books of this State this winter.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 18.-Evidences tending to show that a coal combination exists in the Northwest and of favoritism in the distribution of cars was presented to the Inter-state Commerce Commission to-day.

Telegrams were received from nineteen North Dakota towns suffering from lack of coal and oil appealing for relief. Late this afternoon a message was re-ceived from the Duluth, Missaba and North-

ern road, owned by the United States Steel Corporation, saying:
"The management has decided to loan to
the Northern Pacific Railroad 500 steel ore

cars and eight locomotives for the purpose of hauling coal from Duluth to North Dakota to relieve the suffering in that State." Witnesses to-day testified that wheat values are lowered for the producer and increased for the consumer by the car shortage and that favoritism in the distribution of cars threatens the destruction of independent grain business.

pendent grain buyers.

The commission examined nine witnesses. S. Blair, secretary of the Minnesota Farmers' Exchange, said that cars might be had if a bonus were paid. It was shown that millions of bushels of grain are still in the farmers' hands. was shown that millions of busness of grain are still in the farmers' hands, with the result that although the farmer had wealth in his granary, or heaped on the ground, he was obliged to borrow money because he could not get it to market. The First National Bank of Fargo has leaved \$600.000 to country banks that loaned \$000,000 to country banks that usually have large balances at this season, and jobbers have been heavy borrowers because collections were delayed by the

same cause.

Photographs were presented of grain piled on the ground, and individual farmers testified that whereas in former years they had got thirty or forty cars this year they had been able to get but one or two.

Witnesses estimate that about 40 per cent of the 1906 crop is in the farmers' hands and about 25 per cent. in country elevators. The effect of this is to lower the price at the point of production, as grain men demanded a margin of six or seven cents instead of two cents, owing to the delays of getting grain to market.

J. J. Hill will be the first witness tomorrow.

St. Louis, Dec. 18.—Interstate Commerce Commissioner Prouty to-day opened an inquiry into the car shortage. Some witnesses testified that they had been unable to get more than 25 per cent. of the cars needed. needed.

J. C. Lincoln, commissioner of the Merchants' Exchange traffic bureau, read a prepared statement in which he declared the freight delay due not so much to insufficiency of cars as to lack of motive power and facilities for handling cars. He said that one of the greatest delays was

said that one of the greatest delays was caused by the embargoes which certain nes maintained against others.

These embargoes he thought were justilines maintained against fied to a certain extent, because a line per-mitting its cars to go beyond its own rails is crippling its facilities, as cars are not

lways promptly returned.

Requested by Commissioner Prouty to aggest remedies, Mr Lincoln said that the suggest remedies, Mr Lincoin said that the roads ought to be required to keep up their equipment and track facilities, furnish more and modern terminal facilities, that all railroads should be required to freely interchange their oars and that they should establish a clearing house for equitable interchange of cars among different lines

BRINGS GRAFT CASE TO HEAD. Pennsylvania State Treasurer Refuses to

Pay State Capitel Bills. HARRISBURG, Pa., Dec. 18.-At a meeting of the Board of Public Grounds and Buildings to-day State Treasurer Berry refused to approve bills of J. H. Sanderof the furnishing and equipment of the new \$13,000,000 State Capitol and of Archi-tect Joseph M. Huston for \$50,000 on ac-

tect Joseph M. Huston for \$50,000 on account of professional services.

Gov. Pennypacker and Auditor-General Snyder, constituting a majority of the board, voted to approve the bills, but the State Treasurer says he will not pay them unless compelled to do so by the courts.

This will force the whole question of graft in the Capitol into the courts.

THE GOVERNOR-ELECT AT A BALL Mr. Hughes the Guest of Honor of the Ivy Republican Club.

Governor-elect Hughes was the guest of honor last night at the annual ball of the Ivy Republican Club of the Eighteenth Assembly district given at Terrace Garden Fifty-eighth street and Third avenue. The new leader of the district is Joseph E. Nejedely, who acted as chairman.

Nejedely, who acted as chairman.

Mr. Hughes arrived at Terrace Garden
shortly after 8 o'clock. He was met by
Roundsman George Human and a squad of
eight detectives, who acted as his escort.
The Governor-elect occupied a box in the
balcony. Mr. Hughes made no speech, but
remained for an hour to witness a vaudeville show, after which he left for home.

John J. Hammer Was Drowned.

Dr. George Mord of the Richmond Borough Coroner's office performed an autopsy vesterday on the body of John J. Hammer Third street, Manhattan, lumber merchant who was found dead in the water near St. George on Monday. The autopsy showed death was due to drowning. There was a wound on the right temple, but it was not severe and could not have caused death. fell into the water by the head striking

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HALDEMAN CASE NEAR END. Judge Asks Why Policyholders Were No

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, Dec. 18.—Mr. Finlay, K. C., concluded his speech for the plaintiff to-day in the case of the Mutual Life Insurance

Company of New York against D. C. Haldeman and the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company. He said that Haldeman ought to have resigned his position as manager for the Mutual and then he would have been free to engage in any agitation, however adverse it might have been to the company. The whole trouble had arisen from the false step taken by Haldeman. When Mr. Finlay was proceeding to deal

Called-Damages by Toss of Coin.

with the plaintiff's claim for damages the Judge, Sir Charles Swinfen Eady, interrupted him and said he had been struck by the fact that not a single policyholder had been called as a witness by the plaintiffs, nor had any attempt been made show whether the policyholders who had transferred to the North British had gone over by reason of the scandals in the management of the Mutual, or had simply followed Haldeman, or had gone by reason of improper solicitation.

Mr. Finlay replied that if the plaintiffs had called policyholders to give evidence they probably would have been pounced upon by Rufus Isaacs (defendants' counsel) for an explanation of their mixed motives and their testimony would have been characterized as worthless. He (Finlay) admitted the difficulty of estimate mages in a case like this. It might be assigned to the category of those cases which, as Mr. Justice Maule had said, could be decided by tossing up. Addressing the jury theh, Mr. Finlay said:

"It is more seemly for you, gentlemen, to toss up than for the Judge The Court postponed the charge to the

CASE AGAINST COL. MANN. The "O. K." He Disowned Described as a

Material Point in Hapgood Defence. Most of the time at the trial of Col. William D. Mann of Town Topics in General Sessions for perjury was taken up yesterday with a review of the testimony taken at the trial of Norman Hapgood for criminal libel on the complaint of Justice Deuel of

Special Sessions. The record of this trial was identified by Clerk William Penney of the Supreme Court, where Hapgood was tried, and then the stenographer was questioned about the accuracy of his report. Assistant District Attorney Garvan read part of the testimony taken at the Hapgood trial, but when he came to getting in the testimony just prior to the introduction of the Count Ward letter, which forms the basis of the perjury charge against Col. Mann, Martin W. Littleton, counsel for the bewhiskered Colonel, raised a storm of objections. Recorder Goff said he would give his decision this morning. he would give his decision this morning. In his opening Assistant District Attorney Garvan said that Col. Mann deliberately committed perjury when he said that he did not write the initials "O. K., W. D. M." on the Count Reginald Ward letter. "This defendant heard counsel for the defence at the Hapgood trial," said Mr. Garvan, "state in open court that he had published a scandalous article in his paper, Town Tonics, about a man, that he got his

published a scandalous article in his paper, Town Topics, about a man, that he got his price and then published articles in praise of the same man. He heard the Court say that if that could be shown it would be material to the issue on trial. He knew that he had published in Town Topics on May 24, 1903, an article about one Reginald Ward of London, in which Ward was called a disciple of Oscar Wilde. He knew that he Ward of London, in which Ward was called a disciple of Oscar Wilde. He knew that he had subsequently published other articles attacking Ward's character, and that after Ward had paid him his price—after Ward had made a reace offer in the shape of Rico mining stock—he had published articles commendatory of Count Ward. That was the state of mind of Col. Mann when he was shown the letter from Count Ward which he had O. K.'d for the purpose of putting Count Ward on the free list of Town Topics. And why did this defendant want Count Ward on the free list of Topics. So that the Count could see the sant articles about Ward and the mining

Mr. Littleton objected to Mr. Garvan going into a history of the Hapgood trial and the Recorder suggested to Mr. Garvan that he keep from touching on facts outside of those bearing on the parting of of those bearing on the perjury charge. The trial will be continued to-day.

TOBACCO TRUST TRIALS BEGIN. Licorice Companies and Their Presidents on the Rack.

The MacAndrews & Forbes Company and the J. S. Young Company, subsidiaries of the tobacco trust, which, with their presidents, were indicted for violation of the Sherman Anti-trust law in entering into a combination to secure a monopoly of the trade in licorice paste, were placed on trial before Judge Hough in the United States Circuit Court, Criminal Branch, yesterday. De Lancey Nicoll and John D. Lindsay appeared for the corporations, and Kerl Jungbluth and Howard E. Young, the presidents, were represented by Ernest E. Baldwin. Assisting Henry W. Taft. Special Attorney-General, were Special United States District Attorneys Felix H. Levy, Edwin P. Grosvenor and Edwin N. Hill of this city. Special Attorney-General Oliver E. Pagan also came on from Wash-

ington for the trial.

Motions for postponement, separate trials and to quash the indictments were all

Instead of exericising the right to chal-lenge each juror after he had been ex-amined by the lawvers on both sides, the attorneys waited until twelve men had filed into the box, when Mr. Taft used up two of his challenges by excusing Norma Warner and Charles G. Taylor. The latter who is a silk merchant at 436 Broome street, created a lot of amusement in the court room when Mr. Nicell asked him if he were not a brother of Lawyer Howard Taylor, "who," said Mr. Nicoli, "has a fondness for talking over matters like the Sherman Anti-trust law." Mr. Taylor admitted the relationship, but said that he had no respect for his brother

Howard's opinions.

At the conclusion of the afternoon session twelve men who were acceptable to the Government's attorneys had been obtained, but as the defendants' lawyers have not exercised any of the twelve challenges to which they are entitled the empaneling of

which they are entitled the surprising of the jarry may have to go on to-day.

In his questions to the prospective jurors Mr. Nicoll intimated that the present case was the result of the antipathy of the so-called "independent" dealers in tobacco, who were pursuing his clients in tobacco, who were pursuing his clients from purely selfish motives. He intimated also that it was the intention of the defence to question the validity of the Sherman law, which was so involved in its wording and pro-visions, he said, that even men who were members of Congress at the time it was passed failed to know what it was all about.

LANDLORD HALED TO COURT. Police Captain Russell Continues His Warfare on Disorderly Houses.

John D. Murphy of 940 Amsterdam ave nue, a contractor at 106 Fulton street, said to be doing city work, was charged yesterday in the West Side court by Capt. Russell of the West Thirty-seventh street police station with knowingly renting his house at 205 West Thirty-third street for disorderly purposes. He was held by Magistrate Walsh in \$500 bail for examination on Thurs-

day. Capt. Russell said that this house had been capt. Russell said that this house had been raided eleven times since last January, with 30 per cent. convictions. Murphy, he said, had been summoned to court four times and had failed to carry out his promises to dispossess the tenants. The warrant for his arrest was issued by Magistrate Baker.

ELECTRIC WAGONS



GO FASTER ALL THE TIME THAN HORSES CAN ANY TIME

GENERAL VEHICLE CO. LONG ISLAND CITY, NEW YORK

SOME VIEWS OF AOKI. Translated for "The Sun"-Urged Marriage With Americans.

The Japanese Ambassador, Viscount Shuzo Aoki and Mr. Miyaoka of the Japanese Embassy in Washington, were the guests at the dinner given last night at Sherry's by a dozen or more prominent Japanese business men in this city.

After the dinner the guests were escorted their hosts to the Nippon Club, 44 West Eighty-fifth street, where a half hundred Nipponese were waiting to greet the distinguished guests. Along 10 o'clock Mr, Imanishi, the vice-president of the club, called the gathering to order. As a sort of introductory remark Mr. Imanishi gave the history of the organization of the club.

Viscount Aoki next arose, and with an apology that he had not prepared for any address, said in an informal way:
"This Nippon Club, as has been suggested

to me by Mr. Imanishi, must have its purposes, and I may guess at it that it is the purpose of this club to promote your patriotism for your country. No matter where we may go we must not forget our native country

"I respect America. But as I have not been here very long I do not know well this country. But I was in a country place in Pennsylvania this summer and found that the local system of community in this country is not anything like that of our country. Here only the farmers appropriate certain sections of land for their farms and as the consequence seem to have organized the local communities. Japan is an old country. Since the introduction of local self-government system in Japan our local governments are very duction of local self-government system in Japan our local governments are very well fitted up so that we can love our country too well. I deem it is the purpose of the club, also, to talk about these things to remind you of your own native country." He exhorted the clubites to study English. "To be able to know the social usages of this country, you must be able to speak English." I can not speak as much as I wish I could."

wish I could."

He encouraged his countrymen to get married with American ladies.

"I hear some of you are married with American ladies. I sympathize with you. In associating with Americans, in gentlemanlike, formal ways, our countrymen have no trouble. But when it comes to more intimate friendship our countrymen may be somewhat backward. Make yourself worthy of love of millionaires' daughters. When your fathers-in-law see in you something, they will assist you in every way possible."

way possible."
Aoki is a Latin scholar. He explained "connubium" means. He urged his countrymen to appreciate the purports of the Roman custom of connubium.

"Europeans fight among themselves at times. But they are on friendly terms ordinarily. Why? because they are intermarried with each other."

As for the San Francisco question, Amb. Aoki said among other things that it is a

As for the San Francisco question, Amb.
Aoki said among other things that it is a
shame on Japanese nation to have her
sons and daughterst o be segregated from
schools of whites.

"Yet," continued Aoki, "in order to command the respects of the Americans, we
necessarily must have some of those undesirable of our country kept at home
and given some work at home."

JIHEI HASHAGUCHI. JIHEI HASHAGUCHI.

WHALE'S SKELETON FOUND. So Says Curator Lucas, and Sven Pierson

Parts of the skeleton of a whale that in life may have been contemporaneous with Henry Hudson or perhaps even with Cristoforo Colombo have been unearthed by fellow countrymen of the latter explorer at an excavation at Joralemon and Furman streets, Brooklyn, about a block from the Fast River. Foreman Lateano of the excavators first had the impression that the bones belonged to a mastodon, and he had them carefully put aside, realizing their value, as he has uncovered prehistoric remains before. Levinsky, the junkman s block away from the excavation, when he heard of the discovery went to the foreman and tried to persuade him to sell the skele-

ton, for he also knew the price of bones.

The foreman refused.

A geologist who went over from this borough last night on a Wall street ferry-boat of the Niocene period to take a look at the bones found that they had been locked the bones found that they had been looked up in a big tool chest a few feet from the spot where they had been found, and that the night watchman, Sven Pierson of Scandinavia, had no key to the chest, although he had one to the mystery of the bones. He set the geologist thinking hard by declaring that he had picked up several teeth of the whale, and judging from their size the whale must have been very large indeed. The bones were imbedded in beach sand that probably was common enough in the rivers hereabouts when the Indians were dredging for oysters off the site of the Wall dredging for oysters off the site of the Wall

Frederic A. Lucas, curator in chief of the Brooklyn Institute Museum, examined the bones yesterday morning and decided that they had belonged to a finback whale which may have been killed by the Indians several may have been killed by the indians several hundred years ago or may have drifted up on the beach and sunk in the sand long before the white man landed on this continent.

Mr. Lucas did not see any teeth. The foreman of the Italian laborers said that he would give the bones to the museum. He believes he may uncover more before he gets through digging. Mr. Lucas says the whale may have been about 50 feet long. Most of the bones are ribs. Most of the bones are ribs.

GEN. JACKSON'S GRANDSON DEAD He Was a Son of the Famous Fighting

President's Adopted Son. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 18.-Col. Andrew Jackson, eldest son of Andrew Jackson, Jr., the adopted son of President Andrew Jackson, died in Knoxville last night and his body was brought here to-night for interment at the Hermitage. He was born seventy-two years ago at

the Hermitage and is survived by a sister, Mrs. Rachel Jackson Lawrence of Nashville.

Col. Jackson, a graduate of West Point, was serving in the United States army when the civil war began. Resigning, he entered the Confederate service and rose to be a Colonel of artillery. A brother and three cousins who enlisted with him were killed in battle.

Col. Jackson married Miss Amy Rich of Hamilton, Ohio, in 1885, and they resided at the Hermitage until 1894, removing to Cincinnati and afterward returning to Nashville, where Col. Jackson was for some time connected with the internal revenue

service. He owned many valuable relics left by President Jackson. Plans for Manhattan McAdoo Tunnel Station.

Plans have been filed for the first of the Manhattan passenger stations for the North River tunnel of the New York and New Jerey Railroad Company, to be built at 683 and 685 Greenwich street, with an L on and 885 Greenwich street, with an L on Christopher street. It is to be of brick trimmed with limestone, five stories high, lighted by big bays and having a frontage of 41 feet and a depth of 86 feet with an extension. It will be known as sub-station No. 1 and will cost \$68,000.

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Listening to others play the piano is only a fraction of the pleasure that you might have. It is when you produce the music yourself that you experience the fullest degree of enjoyment.

The fascination of playing the Pianola and the Pianola Piano is far greater than with other instruments because they afford a far greater scope for individual expression; they are more responsive, play with more delicacy in pianissimo passages and with more power in fortissimo passages.

And of the highest importance to the intending purchaser is the fact that the Metrostyle can be had only in the Pianola and Pianola Piano. Leading musicians have repeatedly declared that they would not give serious consideration to any pianoplayer not equipped with the Metrostyle.

There is but one Pianola and but one Pianola Piano, made only by the Acolian Co. Sold on moderate monthly payments.

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Broadway at 22d Street.

BUTLER AND MAID DECAMPED. Took Mrs. Viega's Jewelry, for Which the

Police Are Seeking. The jewel robbery described in circulars ent out by Police Inspector McLaughlin on Monday, asking for the arrest of a Frenchman named Gabriel Hilt and a woman named Louise Luoys, occurred on Decemper 5 in the apartments of Joseph A. Viega, Cuban importer, living at 234 Central Park West. The man and the woman were servants employed by Mr.\Viega. The value

of the jewelry was about \$5,000. Gabriel was employed as a butler. He speaks French, Spanish, German, Italian and English. Louise was the maid. She speaks three languages. They were hired three weeks ago. Both had good letters of recommendation and came from a Sixth avenue employment agency.

They were capable servants, Mrs. Viega said yesterday. Nobody could have asked for a better butler and the maid was all that any woman could desire. They got along well together. Mrs. Viega said she didn't know that they were married. One day there was a quarrel between them and Gabriel left the house.

A day or two later Mrs. Viega started out with the French governess to do ner shopping. Louise was left alone in the apartment. Then it was that the butler returned. The maid walked out of the house first; the butler followed a few minutes later. The two met at the corner of Eightyfirst street and Cental Park West and passed into police history. Mrs. Viega did not examine her jewel case until her husband came home that night. Then she found numerous rings, chains, bracelets, brooches and three watches gone. Further investigation showed that Señor Viega's best suit of clothes, one which had just arrived from his Paris tailor, was gone and in their place hung the suit which the butler had worn in his working days.

The case was reported to a private de-

The case was reported to a private detective agency and to Police Headquarters, but no arrest has been made yet. The detectives have kept watch on the pawnshops but have discovered none of the stolen articles.

The butler and the maid formerly worked in the French hospital. The man went from there to work for Mrs. I. L. Rice on West Eighty-ninth street. He was there for two months and left, it was said, of his own accord. In the summer the two worked for a Mrs. Van Evers in Glenwood, L. I., and left there, it was said, with good recommendation

COULD any article have scored and maintained for 125 years the success achieved by John Jameson Three Star Whiskey unless backed up by intrinsic merit?

W.A. Taylor & Co., Agts., 29 Broadway, N.Y.

A report was current among real estate men yesterday that Mrs. Benjamin Thaw has sold the private residence at 1054 and 1055 Fifth avenue, between Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh streets, for about \$250,000. Mrs. Thaw, when asked about the rumor, declined to confirm or deny it. The property originally consisted of two small houses, each with a frontage of 18 feet 10 inches, which were bought last spring and which have since been remodelled into a single dwelling.

DIED.

CLARKE.-On Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1906, John J.

Relatives, friends and members of the Brownson Catholic, Bunker Hill, Crescent, Jefferson Club and Exempt Firemen's Association of the Twenty-third Ward, and Ivy Lodge No. 167 K. R. of P., are respectfully invited to at-tend the funeral from the residence of his brother, James C. Clarke, 563 Mount Hope place, near 177th st., Friday, 10 A. M. Solemn requiem mass at St. Anselm. Tinton av. and

152d st. Interment St. Raymond's. COLEMAN.—At his late residence, 38 East 69th st.
Sunday, December 16, James S. Coleman, in
the 63d year of his age.
Funeral from St. Patrick's Cathedral Wednesday, the 19th Instant, at 9 A. M. Interment
at Madison, N. J. A special train to meet the
funeral party at West 23d st. Immediately after
the Cathedral service. Windly, only 1 Solvers

the Cathedral service. Kindly omit flowers.
RD OF MANAGERS OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASTLUM IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK -Having learned with deep regret of the death of Mr. James S. Coleman, who for many years and up to the time of his death was a member of the Board of Managers of the Roman Catho-lic Orphan Asylum in the City of New York, his fellow members, assembled in special meet-

ing to take action upon this sad ever Resolved, That in recognition and appreciation of the long and valuable services rendered by wards; of his unswerving devotion to this and all charitable works; of his unfalling courtesy and amiability, which endeared him to all who knew him; of his estimable character and levalty to duty in public and private life, and of his deservedly high standing as a citizen of this community, this record be made in the ites of the board and be published in the olic press; and that a copy suitably engrossed be signed by our Most Revered President and sealed and attested by our Secretary and seal to the family of our deceased associate.

JOHN M. FARLEY, Archbishop, President EDDON .- On Dec. 18, at the Gallatin Hotel. 70 West 46th st., Henrietta Lenox Kerr, wife of

Notice of funeral hereafter. SULLIVAN.-Margaret O'Sullivan, the beloved wife of Michael O'Sullivan and mother Officer Eugene O'Sullivan, native of Gerab duveen, Kenmare, County Kerry, Ireland. Funeral from her late residence, 1049 Freeman St., Borough of Bronx, at 10 A. M., 21st inst thence to St. Augustine's Church, 167th st and Franklin av., where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul.

Interment in Calvary Cemetery. Kindly of TARIN.-On Monday, Dec. 17, at her residence 9 West 38th st., Laura Mears Poole Starin, be loved wife of John H. Starin, in the Sist year

of her age. Funeral services will be held at her late home Starin Place, Pultonville, N. Y., on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 20, at 2 o'clock.

SYMONDS.—On Sunday, Dec. 16, Beatrice, widow of Col, Henry C. Symonds and daughter of the late Hon. Benjamin Brandreth. Puneral service at St. Paul's Church, Ossining